

Noninstitutionalized Recipients: SIPP

Table 40.
Poverty gap before and after SSI payments, by selected characteristics, December 1999

Characteristic	Aggregate poverty gap (thousands of dollars)		Percentage reduction in poverty gap
	Before SSI	After SSI	
Total	25,724,456	8,962,051	65.2
Age			
Under 18	2,563,176	849,874	66.8
18-64	16,789,411	6,124,909	63.5
65 or older	6,371,869	1,987,568	68.8
Sex			
Male	10,278,386	3,460,385	66.3
Female	15,446,070	5,501,666	64.4
Race			
White	14,239,453	4,705,641	67.0
Black	9,302,018	3,776,638	59.4
American Indian, Alaska Native	689,973	269,395	61.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	1,493,012	210,376	85.9
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	4,702,372	1,707,879	65.5
Non-Hispanic	21,022,084	7,254,172	63.7

SOURCE: Social Security Administration, SSA administrative records, matched to U.S. Census Bureau, 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation.

NOTES: Individuals receiving SSI benefits in December 1999 are identified using the Social Security Administration's administrative data. The unweighted total sample size is 1,100 SSI recipients: 118 cases aged 17 and under, 604 cases aged 18 to 64, and 378 cases aged 65 or older.

When a beneficiary's family income is below the poverty threshold, the difference between the poverty threshold and family income is referred to as the poverty gap. The smallest individual poverty gap is zero if family income is equal to or greater than the poverty threshold. The largest poverty gap is equal to the poverty threshold, for those with no family income at all. The aggregate poverty gap is the sum of the individual poverty gaps for all SSI beneficiaries.

CONTACT: Paul Davies (410) 966-0299 or ssi.asr@ssa.gov.